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diversity of opinion, and brought upon his
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book as much critical violence, as has been
experienced by the Bible."

REVIVALS.

Letters from a clergyman in Georgia, to
the Editor of the Star, say: "I baptized
three women at Philip's Mill, a few days
since, in the midst of a solemn crowd of af-
fected spectators. I am still encouraged,
that the Lord will work a glorious change
at that place." "The work of grace be-
gun in the Bethel church, still advances.
At their last meeting, they had the pleasure
of seeing 21 go down into the water, and
come up out of it, after having been baptiz-
ed, in the name of their ever blessed triune
Saviour."

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

East Fork of the Little Miami Associa-
—Held at Cowen's Creek Meeting-
house, Clermont, Ohio, September 6.—
Churches, 12; ordained ministers, 5; licen-
tates, 2; baptized, 4; total, 391.

Georgia Association.—Held at Sharon,
Columbia county, October 10.—Churches,
37; ordained ministers, 26; licentiate, 7;
baptized, 293; total, 2986. The sum of
about \$600 was received during the past
year by the Mission Board of the Associa-
tion. The contributions for the Columbian
College, amounted to \$1020. Recommended
to the churches to have public worship
on the 4th of July.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

Massillon, in his celebrated sermon, "*Sur
le petit nombre des Elus*"—on the small
number of the Elect—preached in the presence
of Louis XIV. and his courtiers, introduced
the following passage:

"You inquire, whether Christians may in-
nocently enjoy plays and other public spec-
tacles. I have, in my turn, one question to ask:
Are these the works of Satan, or the works
of Jesus Christ? In religion, there is no
middle ground. There are, indeed, indul-
gences and pleasures which may be term-
ed indifferent; but the most indifferent
pleasures which religion permits, and
which the frailty of our nature renders nec-
essary, have some reference to Christ; and
from these our minds are easily recalled to
more holy and serious duties. All that we
do, whether we mourn or rejoice, ought to
have some reference, at least, to the glory of
Christ.

"On this incontestible and generally ad-
mitted principle of Christian morals, you
can yourselves decide. Can you consult the
glory of Christ by attending on theatrical
amusements? Can he have any connexion
with these indulgences? and before you en-
ter on them, can you say to him, that you
propose to yourselves nothing but his glory
and the desire of pleasing him? Can he
inspire a tongue which utters profane and
lascivious sentiments? Can he modulate
the sounds of a voice which corrupts the
heart? Can he preside in sinful assemblies,
where every thing that is heard tends to
destroy his doctrine; where poison enters
through the senses into the soul; where art
employs itself to inspire, to awaken, and to
justify the passions which he condemns? If
these are not the works of Christ, they
are the works of the devil. Therefore,
every Christian should abstain from them.
He violates the vows of his baptism, when
he partakes of them; and though he may
flatter himself that he preserves his heart
free from impression, he nevertheless re-
tires defiled from these sports, because by
his presence alone, he has taken a part in
the works of the devil."

The worthy Bishop's remarks apply to
races, and to all demoralizing amusements.
The first Christians resolutely refused to
attend the public games. It is said of the
excellent Mr. Cecil, that being once invited
to play cards, he proposed to ask, first, the
blessing of God. The astonished game-
sters hesitated, and he added, "I do nothing
on which I cannot crave the benediction of
Heaven."

INSTRUCTION OF THE SLAVES IN THE
WEST INDIES.

The following observations were made
by Sir George Rose, at the late meeting, in
London, of the Wesleyan Methodists.
There are 800,000 slaves in the English
West India Islands, who are, to a great
extent, destitute of religious instruction.

"Of two considerable plantations in a
large island, the responsibility for which
rested largely on him, the moral state of
the one, where a missionary had been sta-
tioned, was greatly improved; in the other,
on which no Christian instruction had been
given, ignorance, dishonesty, deceit and vice
prevailed to an alarming extent. This dis-
covery pointed out the advantages of moral
and religious instruction. On the religious
estate, the infliction of punishment was gra-
dually diminishing. In a plantation of
250 persons, 120 men and 130 women, only
ten men and one woman had been punished
during the preceding year. He was inform-
ed by a very sensible and respectable man,
that he had the most sanguine hope and
conviction, that, in few years, corporal pun-
ishment would be wholly discontinued, by
means of the improvement in the moral and
religious character of the Negroes; and he
felt himself called upon in honour and fair-
ness to state, that this flourishing condition
and important change, were almost exclu-
sively, if not wholly, owing to the labours of
the Wesleyan Missionaries. And it had
been fully demonstrated to him, that the
inferior, but now Christian, estate is become
more productive than the other, which still
remains Pagan.

"He hoped that these most gratifying re-
sults would have the effect of bringing over
other persons to consider the propriety
of laying open their estates to missionaries.
If it was their duty to send the Gospel over
the face of the earth, according to the last
injunction of the Redeemer, a nation, pre-
eminently distinguished by its greatness and
power, and by its means of diffusing the

light of Christianity, was particularly cal-
led on to send out more labourers for that
blessed purpose; and more especially was
it the duty of Great-Britain, to see that
those immediately committed to their hands,
whatever may be their state in other re-
spects, should at all events be called to the
glorious liberty of the Gospel.

"He felt most deeply that this was the
first duty of the British nation toward the
Slaves of the West India Colonies. What-
ever might be said or done in the Legisla-
ture on the great question respecting the Ne-
groes, he felt that the extension of Christian-
ity to them is of the utmost moment—the
thing of all others the most calculated to pro-
mote all interests of every kind; and that ob-
ject, he trusted, might be secured and pro-
vided for.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION IN LITERARY
INSTITUTIONS.

The Boston Recorder states the following
facts, which will be read with interest, by
every pious and reflecting mind:

During the last winter, there were reviv-
als of religion, in five schools taught by
beneficiaries of the American Education So-
ciety. During the last year, there were re-
vivals of religion in five Academies, viz. in
Hampton, New-Hampshire, in Phillips, and
Amherst, Massachusetts; in West Notting-
ham, Maryland; and in Abbeville, South-
Carolina. During the last eighteen months,
there were revivals of religion in six Col-
leges; in Williams and Amherst, Massa-
chusetts; in Dickinson and Jefferson, Penn-
sylvania; in Hampden Sidney, and Wash-
ington, Virginia. In the colleges and acad-
emies of the middle and southern states, men-
tioned above, there were never revivals be-
fore; and therefore they are regarded by
Christians generally, at the south, as open-
ing a new era upon their literary institutions.

During the last eighteen months, in the
colleges, academies, and schools mentioned
above, more than two hundred promising
youths, who will probably become minis-
ters of the gospel, and missionaries of the
Cross, were hopeful subjects of grace. The
large cities, and the different states and dif-
ferent denominations of Christians, have not
been less signally blessed, than the literary
institutions. During the last year, Boston,
New-York, and Charleston; thirty six Con-
gregational and Presbyterian churches in
Massachusetts, nineteen in Connecticut, forty-
five in New-York, twenty in New-Jersey,
thirty in Pennsylvania, twenty-two in Vir-
ginia, are reported as having been favoured
with revivals of religion. During the same
time, twenty-eight congregations, in the
Presbyterian church; one hundred and
seven in the Baptist; one hundred and thirty-
nine, in the Congregational; fifty-five, in
the Methodist; and eight in the Dutch Re-
formed; in all the different denominations,
407 congregations, are reported as having
shared in the same gracious and Divine in-
fluences. The number of hopeful converts,
in these revivals, is estimated at twenty-six
thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.
This most refreshing intelligence has been
collected with great care, from the various
religious publications, of the different de-
nominations, and states, and will be com-
municated to the churches more minutely,
in this paper. Is there joy in Heaven over
one sinner that repenteth? What! in view
of this scene? In one country, in a single
year, more than four hundred revivals of
religion, and more than twenty-seven thou-
sand hopeful converts.

Conversion of Sabbath School Teachers
and Scholars, during the last year.—In the
Sabbath School of the first Reformed Dutch
Church, in Philadelphia, four teachers; in
the Great Cross Roads, Pennsylvania, Sun-
day School, five teachers; in the Princeton
Sabbath School, several teachers and schol-
ars; in the Sabbath School of the first Pres-
byterian Church, in the City of Washing-
ton, nine teachers and three scholars; in
the Hillstown, Pennsylvania Sabbath School,
sixteen teachers and three scholars. All
these scholars and teachers, in these Sab-
bath Schools, during the last year, have
made a public profession of their faith.

PLAIN TRUTH.

An unknown friend has addressed to us
the following note, acquainting us with a fact,
which gratifies, though it does not surprise
us. The opposers of missions will ever find
their efforts unavailing.

MIDDLEBURY (Gen. co. N. Y.) 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you, that
one very mischievous and violent anti-mis-
sionary work is discontinued. I allude to
the self-styled 'Plain Truth,' which has
been an active herald of heresy and error.
Its religious principles, if it had any, were
rankly Arminian. I understand that the
conductors of Plain Truth are heartily
repentant, and that they repent of their rash
attempt to overthrow the cause of missions.
They published their last number on the
27th of September last. Let the friends of
Zion rejoice!

A BAPTIST.

To the Editor of the Star.

SIR,—I have just received a copy of
Mr. Alger's Pronouncing Testament, from
Messrs. Lincoln and Edmonds, with a re-
quest that I would state my sentiments re-
lative to the publication. The design is ex-
cellent, and the execution, as far as I have
been able to ascertain, fully equal to every
thing to which the title-page pretends. The
work cannot fail of being useful in schools
and families. Without note or comment,
and claiming only to exhibit the classic pro-
nunciation of proper names, together with
the correct accent of words in general use,
it has in it nothing of a sectarian character.
I hope Mr. Alger will pursue his device
through the pages of the Old Testament.
I shall be gratified, but not surprised, to find
that the Sacred Scriptures, in future editions,
present to the reader an auxiliary, instruc-
tive to the uneducated and pleasant to the
learned.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. STAUGHTON.

Rev. Mr. Knowles.

To the Editor of the Star.

DEAR SIR,

The communication, "Hints to ministers,"
is worthy the attentive perusal of every
subscriber to the Star—I cannot refrain
from expressing my thanks to you for
enriching your columns with such reflections
as have lately been presented on the first
page of your very interesting paper.—I trust
that much good will follow the development

of such views, and of such just and long re-
quired criticism. Our hope must be in God.
He alone can give that spirit of humility
which will admit of the reception of hints
which strike at the root of preconceived
opinions.

Affectionately yours,
B.

Communicated.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the
"Young Men's Bible Society," took place
at the 2d Presbyterian church.—The Rev.
Mr. Allen delivered a discourse of very
great excellence, from Isaiah lv. 10, 11.
The Report of the Society was then read,
and the officers for the ensuing year were
elected.—We hope the suggestion of em-
ploying a Missionary and Agent for the city
of Washington, recommended in the Report,
may be acted upon. The labours of their
late agent, Mr. Mead, have evidenced the
great good resulting from the adoption of
this measure.—The extent of our city,
and the scattered situation of those for
whose aid the Society is originated, will,
we hope, induce the united efforts of the
several societies which now exist for simi-
lar objects, in the support of some active
and zealous missionary.

LITERARY.

Mr. John Clark, of Bridgeton (West New
Jersey) proposes to publish, by subscrip-
tion, "*Stackhouse's Complete Body of Spe-
culative and Practical Divinity*."—The
prospectus says, "The Body of Divinity
which is now proposed to be published, was
originally compiled for the Episcopal church
of England. It first emanated from the
press in the early part of the eighteenth
century. Since then, it has stood its ground,
and sustained a reputation beyond which
contemporary writers never did, and subse-
quent writers never have been able to pass.
Several editions of it have been circulated
in Great Britain, but it has never yet been
published in the United States. Various
compilations of systematic Theology have
been repeatedly committed to the Ameri-
can press, each of which has been adapted
to the standard of faith of the respective
denominations for whom it was published.—
This work is professedly written on the
Arminian Scheme; but, notwithstanding
this, its high character has caused it to be
an object of anxious inquiry by every class
of Christians." It will be published in
three volumes, octavo, each averaging 550
pages; or in monthly numbers of about 138
pages each.

The price will be seven dollars and fifty
cents, in boards, or in numbers, the latter
covered in the usual manner of periodical
works; and eight dollars, handsomely
bound and lettered. [This is half the Euro-
pean price, and it is in a more portable
size.]

Hodgson's Letters.—Mr. Whiting, of New
York, has published, in an octavo volume,
the letters of Mr. Hodgson, an English
traveller in the United States. These let-
ters were originally published in the Lon-
don Christian Observer, and several ex-
tracts from them have been republished in
the Star. The remarks of Mr. H. indicate
a spirit of candour, of liberal feeling, and in-
telligent observation, not common among
European travellers in this country.

American Sunday School Teachers' Maga-
zine.—The prospectus of a periodical pub-
lication, with the above title, has been is-
sued in New-York. It is to appear monthly,
and will contain a survey of Sabbath schools
throughout the Christian world; accounts
of their origin, progress, and present state;
the methods of instruction which have
proved most successful, and much other in-
formation, interesting not only to Sunday
School Teachers and learners, but to the re-
ligious community generally.

CONGRESS.

The constitutional period for the com-
mencement of the first session of the next
Congress, occurs on Monday next. A large
number of the members have already ar-
rived in the City. A quorum will probably
be formed on Tuesday, when a Speaker of
the House will be chosen. Mr. Clay, Mr.
Barbour, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Taylor, are
spoken of, as candidates for this office.

We shall present to our readers a sum-
mary of the most important proceedings of
this body.

COUNTY COURT.

The Circuit Court for Washington county,
will meet, according to adjournment, on
Monday next, the 1st of December.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A Society, auxiliary to the "American
Colonization Society," was formed in Alex-
andria, D. C. on Tuesday evening last. The
articles of association were subscribed by a
number of the most respectable citizens,
and the following gentlemen were appoint-
ed officers.

President.—The Hon. William Cranch,
Chief Judge of the United States' Circuit
Court.

Vice Presidents.—Thomas Vowell, Esq.,
and the Rev. John Bryce.

Secretary.—C. C. Lee, Esq.

Treasurer.—Charles Page, Esq.

Board of Managers.—Thomas Smith,
Thomas Sanford, Norman Fitzhugh, George
Johnson, John C. Vowell, Mathew Robinson,
Edmund I. Lee, and I. Peyton Thompson.

INSTALLATION.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., agreeably to an
appointment made by the Charleston Bapt-
ist Association, the Rev. Dr. Furman, Rev.
Messrs. J. B. Cook, Heartwell and Gibson,
attended at the Bethel church, for the pur-
pose of solemnly installing to the pastoral
care of that church, Rev. R. Missidine, who
had been employed by that Association to
travel through this state as their Domestic
Missionary, during the past year. The ser-
vices were peculiarly solemn and impres-
sive. The Rev. Dr. Furman preached on
the occasion from 1 Cor. xvi. 10.—"Now if
Timotheus come, see that he may be with
you without fear: for he worketh the work
of the Lord, as I also do." In which he
faithfully and affectionately pointed out the
nature of the work of the Lord, and the

manner of doing it, by a faithful pastor, and
the important duties of a church towards
one so employed.—"See that he be with
you without fear." The usual questions of
the church and of the pastor elect were
asked by Mr. Cook. The right hand of
ministerial friendship was given by Mr.
Gibson, and a solemn and impressive
charge to the Pastor, to the church and to
the congregation, was delivered by Mr.
Heartwell. The service closed with an af-
fectionate address from Dr. Furman, who,
it appeared, in the early stages of his min-
istry, had been blessed in aiding to form
this church; and by whose assistance the
present Pastor had been brought into the
work of the Ministry, and, during the past
year, to labour as a Missionary.

For the Columbian Star.

DEDICATION.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. the new Bapt-
ist meeting-house, in Zanesville, (Ohio,)
was opened the first time for public wor-
ship, and dedicated to the service of Al-
mighty God. Rev. Mr. Sedwick, the Pas-
tor, introduced the exercises of the day, by
reading the first 30 verses of the 8th chap.
of 1 Kings. The 132d, Psalm was sung
commencing at the pause, "Arise, O King
of Grace," &c. An appropriate discourse
was delivered by Mr. Sedwick, from Psalm
xxvi.—8. "Lord, I have loved the habitation
of thy house, and the place where thine
honour dwelleth." Rev. Mr. Cox, of the
Methodist church, gave assistance in the
interesting exercises of the day—There are
now seven houses of public worship in the
town of Zanesville. AMICUS.

The Baptist church and society in Litch-
field, Connecticut, have built them a neat
and very convenient house for public wor-
ship, which was first opened for that purpose
on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Rev. An-
gustus Bolles, of Windsor, preached on the
occasion, from Acts xvii. 24, 25. Rev. Wil-
liam Bentley and Rev. Isaac Merriam as-
sisted in the services of the day. May the
blessing of Jesus crown the endeavours of
this church, to maintain his stated worship
and ordinances.

ORINATION.

At Northampton, Massachusetts, Nov.
12th, the Rev. BENJAMIN WILLARD. Intro-
ductory prayer and sermon by the Rev. Mr.
Barrett, of West Springfield; consecrating
prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rand, of West
Springfield; charge by the Rev. Mr. Ab-
bot, of Chester; right hand of fellowship
by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Westfield;
concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Child,
of Middlefield. The services were solemn and
interesting, accompanied with agreeable
music, and witnessed by an attentive audi-
tory. The Congregational meeting-house
was politely offered on the occasion.

On the 7th of November, Mr. ENOCH CAL-
LAWAY was solemnly set apart, at Sardis,
in Wilks county, Georgia, to the great work
of the Gospel Ministry. Brother Mercer
made the introductory prayer, and preached
the sermon from 2 Tim. ii. 2. *The things
which thou hast heard of me among many
witnesses, the same commit thou to faith-
ful men, who shall be able to teach others
also.* After which, he also put the usual
questions, all which were answered satis-
factorily. Then Brother Sylvanus Gibson
made the ordaining prayer, while the Pres-
bytery imposed their hands on the head of
the subject; and Brother Reeves gave the
charge, presented the Bible, and gave the
right hand of fellowship. The whole ser-
vice engaged the attention of a considerable
congregation till almost night, without the
least apparent uneasiness.

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McCor-
mick, Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, to Miss ELIZA
MOORE, both of this city.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM TOMPSON,
Senr. one among the oldest and most respect-
able inhabitants of Georgetown, D. C.

On the same day, Mr. JAMES REEDMAN, also an
old and respectable inhabitant of Georgetown.

In Columbia, South Carolina, on Wednesday
the 12th instant, Mr. CHARLES L. CLINE, Printer,
formerly of Philadelphia, but for some time
past a resident of the former place.

In Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 26th of
September last, the Rev. STURGEON ENGLAND,
who had been for some time Pastor of a Bapt-
ist church in that county.

At Norwich, Connecticut, on the 5th inst. the
Rev. JOSEPH STERRY, pastor of the Baptist church
in that city, aged 57.

At his residence in Muskingum county, Ohio,
on the 9th instant, in the 53d year of his age,
Elder HENRY PRINGLE, of the Baptist church,
a native of Virginia. Mr. Pringle emigrated
to the state of Ohio about 12 years ago, and
was the instrument of collecting the church
on Salt Creek, of which he continued Pastor,
until the decline of his health rendered him
unable to discharge his pastoral duties. He
then united with the church in calling Elder
George C. Sedwick, about two years ago, to the
care of that church. Of these two ministers
it may be said, "Behold how good and how
pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together
in unity." His funeral was attended by his be-
loved church and congregation, who mingled
their tears with those of his afflicted family.
Mr. Sedwick attended on this occasion, and
addressed the audience from Acts xi. 24. "He
was a good man."

Baptist General Convention.

THE quarterly meeting of the Board of
Managers of the General Convention of the
Baptist Denomination in the United States,
for Foreign Missions and other important ob-
jects relating to the Redeemer's kingdom, was
held at the house of the Rev. Mr. Brown, on
Monday, the 1st of December, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Wm. STAUGHTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Columbian College.

THE Semi-annual meeting of the Board of
Trustees of the Columbian College in the
District of Columbia, will be held at the office
of the Secretary, on Wednesday, the 10th of
December, at 4 o'clock P. M.

O. B. BROWN, President.
ENOCH REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Nov. 20—

Poetry.

From Montgomery's "Songs of Zion."

PSALM LXXX.

Of old, O God, thine own right hand
A pleasant vine did plant and train;
Above the hills, o'er all the land,
It sought the sun, and drank the rain.

Its boughs like goodly cedars spread,
Forth to the river went the root;
Perennial verdure crowned its head,
It bore, in every season, fruit.

That vine is desolate and torn,
Its cions in the dust are laid;
Rank o'er the ruin springs the thorn,
The wild boar wallows in the shade.

Lord God of Hosts, thine ear incline,
Change into songs thy people's fears;
Return, and visit this thy vine,
Revive thy work amidst the years.

The plenteous and continual dew
Of thy rich blessing here descend;
So shall thy vine its leaf renew,
Till o'er the earth its branches bend.

Then shall it flourish wide and far,
While realms beneath its shadow rest;
The morning and the evening star
Shall mark its bounds from east to west.

So shall thine enemies be dumb,
Thy banished one no more enslaved,
The fulness of the Gentiles come,
And Israel's youngest born be saved.

Miscellany.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

Ever carry about with you such a sense of the uncertainty of every thing in this life, and of life itself, as to put nothing off till to-morrow, which you can conveniently do to-day. Dilatory persons are frequently exposed to surprise and hurry in every thing that belongs to them; the time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the concerns of your soul and your shop, your trade and your religion, lie always in such order, as far as possible, that death, at a short warning, may be no occasion of a disquieting tumult in your spirit, and that you may escape the anguish of a bitter repentance in a dying hour.

THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear the low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men! He who has been for a series of years, building airy castles, and preparing for future enjoyment, who has been filling his barns with plenty and his stores with abundance, how is he astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those base designs of grandeur, which have called forth all the energies of his mind. Not so with the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight"

To him death comes not unlooked for.—He knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the renderings of pain; the agonies of disease are considered as the price of his passport to a happier state, and resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at his bedside, who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality—"his countenance beaming with smiles and his lips uttering praise," must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables;" and even sceptics might be induced to wish that their exit might resemble his.

From Fenelon's Works.

I will lift up my eyes to the hills from whence my help cometh. Psalm cxxi. 1.

It would be in vain for me to have my eyes fixed solely on my feet, to deliver me from the innumerable snares that surround me. The danger is from below, but deliverance can come only from above. Thither my eyes are lifted up to behold thee, in every thing here; both inward and outward, there is a snare to me. It is towards thee, therefore, O Lord, my eyes and heart are lifted up. I would see only thee; I would hope only in thee.

From the Quarterly Review.

THE COLOSSEUM.

Of all the monuments of ancient Rome, this is infinitely the most striking, both from its size, from the recollections with which it is associated, and from the contrast which its present condition presents to its past history. It has been shaken by earthquakes; ravaged in the fury of those intestine feuds which agitated Rome in the middle ages; when its ancient structures furnished so many fortresses for the leaders of contending factions; dismembered by the spoliation of the iron cramps which bound its stones together; and robbed of the stones themselves, which were piled into papal palaces, or calcined for cement; and yet, in spite of all this, it still stands a vast and magnificent object.

Vast, however, as it is, we cannot believe that it was ever capable of affording seats to 87,000 persons, and less comfortable accommodations to 20,000 others. The fact rests upon the authority of P. Victor, who, it must be remembered, makes the Circus contain 385,000 people, in opposition to Pliny, who rates it at 260,000, and to Dionysius, who reduces the number to 150,000. We have been informed by some very intelligent English architects, who were occupied many weeks in taking a most accurate measurement of the Colosseum, that, in their opinion, seats could not have been provided for more than between thirty and forty thousand. We must keep in mind, however, that the upper benches were of wood, and were probably narrower than those of stone.—Still this circumstance is not enough to bear out the estimate of P. Victor.

Deferred Articles.

CHURCHES.

There are in the New-England States alone, 700 Congregational churches (exclusive of Presbyterians,) and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the United States the Presbyterians have more than 1400 churches, 900 ministers, 135 Licentiate, 147 candidates, 3 Theological Seminaries, and last year had about 100,000 communicants.

Episcopalians have 10 Bishopricks, 350 Clergymen, 700 Churches, and a Theological seminary.

Baptists have more than 2300 churches, and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3000 stationary ministers, who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 2500 places of worship.

Universalists have 128 preachers and 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see, and 10 bishopricks, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of New-York within the last twenty years this denomination is said to have increased from 3000 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 8000 places of worship, and 5000 ecclesiastics, in the United States, besides 12 Theological seminaries and many religious houses.

The following extract of a letter from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, will serve to acquit the Colonization Society of the charge of enthusiasm and inconsideration, which has been brought against it.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 21, 1811.

SIR,—You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Milfin, to take measures for procuring, on the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of colour of these States might, from time to time, be colonized, under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for drawing off this part of our population. Most advantageous for themselves as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa; and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing, in the end, to that country.

I received in the first year of my entering into the administration of the general government, a letter from the Governor of Virginia,* consulting me, at the request of the Legislature of the State, on the means of procuring some such Asylum to which these people might occasionally be sent. I proposed to him the establishment of Sierra Leone, in which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from these States during the revolutionary war; and, at the same time suggested, if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America as most desirable.

You inquired further, whether I would use my endeavours to preserve such an establishment secure against violence from other powers, and particularly the French. Certainly, I shall be willing to do any thing to give it effect and safety.

But I am but a private individual, and could only use endeavours with individuals. Whereas the national government can address themselves at once to those of Europe to obtain the desired security, and will, unquestionably, be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself, and so important to a great portion of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished, than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.

Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses; but for this, the national mind is not prepared. It may, perhaps, be doubted, whether many of these people would voluntarily consent to such an exchange of situation, and but few of those who are advanced to a certain age in slavery, would be capable of governing themselves: this should not, however, discourage the experiment, nor the early trial of it. And propositions should be made with all the prudent caution and attention requisite to reconcile to it the interest, the safety, and the prejudices of all parties.

Accept the assurance of my respects and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

* Mr. Monroe, now President of the United States.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The Almond.—The soft shelled almond, that fruit so remarkable for its nourishing power and pleasant taste, has, by supposition, for by no other way can I account for it, been thought to belong to temperate and warm climates alone, and that we of a middle latitude must be exempt and dependent on them for a supply. But if agriculturalists will make the trial, they will find the fallacy of this opinion. They will discover, that, like the vine of temperate Europe, their almond may be successfully cultivated. Nor does it require the tender care or constant watching due to the vine, to make it succeed, but, like the peach, it springs up from the stone, one of the most handsome, and by far the earliest tree in your garden. This circumstance requires that they should stand on the north side of the house, or northern slope of a hill, yet where a sufficiency of sun may reach the nut to ripen it; but not where the warm days of March and April may open its buds. Although to have success in bearing, a northern aspect must be chosen, yet they should be planted in a warm sandy loam, in a sunny place. The time in Sussex to cover them in the ground, is about the first of April, in the upper counties, perhaps, the middle would be more proper.

Some five or six years ago, being in Philadelphia, I procured six fresh nuts from a vessel from France, and when I returned home, I planted them, and in two or three weeks I perceived them looking above the

ground; but I had no expectation of their surviving the winter. However, they did, and this year, being their first bearing, I collected from every tree from twenty to seventy nuts. No person can say but that the climate has expended its strength on them. Witness the cold and cutting winter of 1820, and the late frost in April, 1821, which indeed nipt the springing buds, and perhaps would have destroyed the hope of fruit that year had they borne. But such frosts happen early, and like other productions of nature, the almond, of course, must sometimes fail, yet I must recommend to farmers, gardeners, and others, the cultivation of the nut, which surpasses the most of those of American culture.

From the New-York Evening Post.

British Cotton Manufactures.—We lately gave an account, from authentic documents, of the woollen manufactures carried on in Great-Britain. From the same source we have ascertained, that about 240,000 hands, or persons, chiefly children, are employed in the spinning of cotton thread. These manufactures as much thread by the power of water or steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done by twenty-eight millions eight thousand persons by the finger only. Comparatively there are but few consumers of this immense production in Great-Britain. It is taken by about one hundred millions, Russians, Poles, Germans, and others, in thread, and by about one hundred and fifty millions of North and South America, Asia, &c. besides home use, and the consumption of the colonies in every quarter. Calculations have been made, by which it appears, that the improved power of machinery in Great-Britain alone, has in the last forty years increased to such a point, that it now executes or produces as much of formed fashioned material, as could have been done formerly by mere manual labour of three hundred and fifty millions of adult labourers, in the preparation of wool, cotton, silk, lace, iron, copper, lead, wood, and other raw materials.

From the New England Farmer.

On making Maple Sugar.—The following directions were obligingly furnished us by Henry Lake, Jr. Esq. of Rockingham, Vermont, who has had much experience in the art to which they refer.

"Scald your buckets for catching sap before tapping the trees.

"The sap should be kept clean from dirt through the process of boiling.

"Avoid leaving your sap long in an iron kettle, as the rust will give it a dark colour.

"When nearly boiled down to syrup (or thin molasses) a little lime thrown into the kettle will be of use.

"At this stage of boiling, as well as in sugaring off, care should be taken to avoid heating the top of the kettle too hot, or any other way burning, as it will injure the colour, as well as the flavour of the sugar.

"When the syrup is well boiled down, turn it while hot, into a clean wooden vessel, let it stand two or three days and settle; then turn it carefully from the dirt at the bottom and strain it.

"Hang it over a gentle fire, and when it is warm, stir in one pint of milk to four or five gallons of syrup, which will rise as it begins to boil, and must be taken off with a skimmer.

"If you wish to make your sugar very nice, cool it until one half or two thirds will grain, turn it hot into a tight cask; let it stand undisturbed in a cellar, or other cool place, until it is grained at the bottom.—Turn off the molasses, and turn the cask bottom upwards over some vessel to catch what will drain out; let it stand as long as any will drop, then set your cask upright, and what moisture remains will settle to the bottom, leaving the top dry, and of a superior quality.

"If you wish to make dry sugar without draining, there are various modes of ascertaining when it is boiled sufficiently; perhaps as sure a method is to drop some on snow and let it cool; if it is brittle as rosin it is sufficiently boiled."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ruins of Balbec.—Dr. Richardson, who visited the ruins of the magnificent temple at Balbec, in Syria, in his late travels, is of opinion that this was first built by Solomon, and rebuilt by the Romans.—The workmanship of the bottom stones is similar to that of some that were cut at Jerusalem in the time of that king. In the walls of that temple are some of the heaviest stones that were ever moved by human hands or human machinery.—Dr. R. measured one stone, which was 67 feet long, 14 broad, and 9 feet thick; two others were nearly of the same dimensions, and three were placed more than 20 feet above the foundation. In no other building on earth can such ponderous masses be found. This temple has been a place both of pagan and Christian worship. The ruins are about forty miles north of Damascus.

In the monastery of St. Bernard, it is the custom to preserve the dead bodies of the Monks, and afterwards place them erect in niches along the walls. This is effected by baking them for five or six months in a very slow oven, contrived for that purpose, and they will remain thus preserved for centuries without changing.

Coal.—The annual consumption of mineral coal in England, Scotland, and Wales, has been estimated at about 24 millions of tons, a waste, which it might be supposed would soon exhaust the whole coal mines in Great-Britain. But from a calculation made by Dr. Thompson, it appears, that even at that rate of consumption, it would take 500 years to effect this. "To form an idea, says he, of the quantity of coal contained in the Newcastle coal formation alone, let us suppose it to extend in length from North to South, 23 miles, and that its average breadth is 8 miles; thus making a surface amounting to rather more than 180 square miles, or 557,568,000 square yards. The utmost thickness of all the beds of coal put together does not exceed 45 feet; but there are 11 beds not workable, the thickest of each amounting to only a few inches. If these are deducted, the amount of the rest will be 36 feet, or 12 yards. Perhaps five of the other beds should be struck off, as they amount altogether only to six feet, and therefore, at present, are not considered as worth working. The remainder will be 10 yards;—so that the whole coal in this formation amounts to 5,575,680,000 cubic yards."—Similar calculations as to the other coal mines in different parts of the Kingdom, give

equally satisfactory results, so that no fears are entertained of any sudden injury to Great Britain from the exhaustion.

Country Bank Notes.—We congratulate the public, says a New-York paper, on the prospect of being soon relieved from the existing embarrassment and losses to our citizens, arising from the depreciated value of Country Bank Notes, which constitute the principal part of the circulating medium of our city. Our city Banks, we understand, have determined to receive them in payment, and on deposit, at their par value, on and after the 10th inst. Whether this is to be a permanent or only a temporary measure, we have not been able to ascertain. It is hoped that it will not soon be discontinued. At all events, it enables the holders of this money to realize the par value for all they have on hand.

Scraps of History.—In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any eatable or vegetable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c. Turkeys and fowls were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1577.—About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a favorite beverage. It sold then for 60s. per lb. it was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large dish!

Salt Works.—In a few years, upwards of a million of bushels of salt will be manufactured in the county of Onondaga, the duties on which, at 124 cents per bushel, will amount to \$125,000 annually, which, with the tolls of the canal, are for ever appropriated to the canal debt, and will soon liquidate the whole sum. The gross income in a few years may be about \$300,000.

New-Haven and Northampton Canal.—The Engineers employed by the Farmington Canal Company, have nearly completed a minute survey of the route. The difficulties to be encountered are found on examination to be much fewer and less considerable than were anticipated, and it is believed that the expense will fall short of the calculations of the most sanguine among its friends. Some time must necessarily elapse, after the survey is completed, before the calculations can be made, with the accuracy which is desired.

An Artificial Harbour.—A submarine wall has lately been constructed by government in the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth, for the purpose of breaking the waves of the sea and forming a harbour. Its extreme length is 784 feet; its height above high water is six feet; and its breadth at top, where an excellent causeway has been made, eleven feet. The average depth of water in which it is placed is twenty-five feet; and the greatest depth thirty-five feet. The stones spread about ninety-five feet at the bottom, and more than forty-five thousand tons were used. Some of the stones cast into the water weighed more than 5 tons.

Governors.—The State of Maryland has had 20 Governors since the year 1777. The State of New-York has had but 6, viz. George Clinton, John Jay, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, and Joseph C. Yates. In Connecticut, the Governor's election is annual, and yet that State has had but 6 different Governors since the revolution: two Trumbulls, Samuel Huntington, John Trumbull, Roger Griswold, John Cotton Smith, and Oliver Wolcott.

Turbide.—A private letter from Leghorn, of September 1st, says—"Turbide, the Emperor of Mexico, was liberated from quarantine yesterday, this morning, accompanied by his wife, his two children, and the Spanish Consul, he visited the Governor. He is looking out for a villa in this neighbourhood, intending to take up his residence here for some time."

Affairs of Greece.—Lord Byron has arrived in Cephalonia, with the money and ammunition which he had promised the Greeks; and though he is impatiently expected in the Morea, he has determined that he ought not to depart without the instructions of the Greek Government, in order that the succour which he brings may be directed to the most suitable point.

Port of London.—It is stated, that more ships sail from the Port of London in a year, than all other places in the world united. It has been computed, that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the Port of London, in one year, amounts to nearly seventy millions; and there are employed about 8000 watermen, in navigating wherries and craft; 4000 labourers, lading and unlading ships; 1200 revenue officers, constantly doing duty; besides the crews of the several vessels, occupying a space of nearly five miles. On an average, there are 2000 ships in the river and docks together; with 3000 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them; 2300 barges engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. The exports and imports employ about 4000 ships; whilst the cargoes that annually enter the port are not less than 15,000.

New churches in London and vicinity.—Seventeen new churches are now erecting, at an estimated cost of 283,970l. Nine others are determined on, as to place and plan. Plans for sixteen more are under consideration, and thirteen others are to be built. A part of the expense of all is borne by Parliament.

Colonization Society.—The expense of transporting people of colour to Africa is estimated at \$50 each. The whole number of blacks, bond and free, is estimated at 1,900,000, and the annual increase 58,000.

Ethiopian Lands in Vermont.—The Agents of the Convention estimate the probable annual income of these lands, from 4 to \$5000.

Great Crops.—A farmer in the town of Eaton, Madison county (N.Y.) has raised the present year, one hundred and seventy four bushels of corn upon an acre of land, and three hundred and five and an half bushels of potatoes upon half an acre of land.

It is said that Mr. Bangliss, of Birmingham, has invented a self acting machine, that will convey the mails through the kingdom, at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

To accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every part of the country, such money as passes current in the operation of business. In the try these funds may be applied, without limitation; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention;—and which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

Barbour's Tobacco.

A FRESH supply of Barbour's Unimpaired Tobacco, is just received, at the Drug & Medicine Store of John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue.
Nov. 22.—St

To Magistrates, Constables, &c.
A GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.
Nov. 8.—

Dr. C. F. WILSTACH.

(F street, near the Branch Bank.)
HAS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded with particular care and attention.
Just received, a fresh supply of Swediaur's celebrated PANACEA; and of the genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE.
Aug. 9.—tf

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For November.)
THE average cash price of superior Flour in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$7 to \$7.50.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of Loaves for the present month must be—

Single Loaf 30 ozs.
Double Loaf 40 ozs.

By order: W. HEWITT, Register.
Nov. 1.

RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any description, in Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.
Jan. 18.—tf

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumption; and we boldly venture to assert, that no medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time, as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be removed by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in several consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for some time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which, in a very short time, she found great relief, and her cough has entirely left her, and she has regained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS.
Hudson, 12th Mo 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,
JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern: I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my cough, and pain in my side.
ROSANNAH BARTON.
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton
Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that in June 1818, I was seized with a distressing cough, pain in my side, great weakness in the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house and sometimes to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought; but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increasing my strength, and restoring my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable medicine.
NANCY BOUNE.
Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec 27, 1819.

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, F street, near the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, Alexandria; and O. M. Linthicum, Georgetown.
Oct. 25.—

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale by John S. Meehan, at the Columbian Office.

A PARTICULAR RELATION

OF THE

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TO THE

BURMAN EMPIRE.

In a Series of Letters, addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London.

BY ANN H. JUDSON.

march 22.—tf

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VOL. II.]

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